climate, food, and physical environment is not, however, at all clear.

Even more difficult than the determination of the racial stocks which have formed the Chinese is the discovery of the proportion in which the different known strains have entered into the present population. The process of amalgamation by which the Chinese of to-day have come into being is by no means complete. Chinese are usually black of hair, yet many, especially among the children, have dark and light-brown hair, and a reddish tinge is not unknown. The Chinese are usually scant of beard, yet heavily bearded individuals are by no means lacking. Chinese, moreover, are popularly called members of the "Yellow Race," yet, although the skin of most Chinese is, when compared with that of the peoples of Northern Europe, "yellow,[7]' some, particularly among the classes where bathing is customary and the body is protected by clothing from the sun and wind,, have a skin as white as that of Europeans, Chinese are usually spoken of as "slant-eyed," yet great numbers entirely lack that kind of physiognomy. Some variations are, of course, individual and occupational. Others, however, appear to be survivals oi racial differences.

Among peoples obviously Chinese some marked groupings occur which verge on the racial and are evidence of imperfect amalgamation. One of the most notable examples is the Hakkas. The word itself means "guest people" or "stranger people." The* Hakkas dwell mostly in the hilly regions of Kiangsi, Fukkn, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, speak a distinctive dialect, and possess some customs which set them apart from their neighbors—as, for example, the refusal to bind the feet of

their women. They appear to be the descendants of immigrants from the North who came south at several different times and were never fully absorbed, but preserved, among other characteristics, a tongue more nearly like that of the North than the other Chinese around them. Moslems, too, while most of them are Chinese in language and a large proportion of them are of older Chinese stock, often have differences in accent, dress, and appearance which reveal traces of immigrant blood, and some are distinctly non-Chinese in race and language. The immigrant Moslem stock is itself not uniform, but has in it at least Turkish, Mon-